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REICH, U.S. UNITS LOCKED IN LARGE-SCALE FIGHTING

Triangular Area Formed by Moselle, Saar, Rhine Rivers Is Struggle Center

Domei

BERLIN, March 19.—The past 24 hours of fighting on the Western Front was marked by dramatic developments in the southern part of the front where a gigantic battle with mobile operations on the largest scale is now in progress in the extensive battlefield region enclosed by the Moselle, Saar and Rhine rivers as the American 3rd and 7th armies desperately press their mammoth pincer operation to cut off the German forces west of the Rhine.

The American 3rd army in the Hunsrueck and in the Soonwald sectors pushed further in a southerly and southwesterly directions as vanguards of the American armored formations succeeded in crossing the Nahe between Sobenheim and Kreuznach and continued to press southward. The Germans, however, brought up their reserves and checked the American attacks south of the lower Nahe.

Other formations of the American 3rd army intensified their pressure in the Black Forest mountain region and west of Saarburg and carried out thrusts in an easterly direction east of Ruwar, which carried their spearheads as far as Birkenfeld where heavy fighting is now in progress.

At the same time, the American 7th army forming the southern arm of the American pincer assaulted the German positions north and northeast of Saargemuend and also in northern Alsace. American pressure was less intense on both sides of Hagenau while new gravity centers were formed at other points as at Rorrbach northwest of Bitsch and southeast of Saarbruecken.

Further north on the middle Rhine front, the Remagen bridgehead remained as the scene of heaviest fighting. A feeble enemy attempt to cross the Rhine southwest of Duisburg was frustrated, but strong Anglo-American troop concentrations are observable at various points on the left bank indicating that the enemy forces there are preparing to cross the Rhine with strong forces.

Their preparations for a large-scale crossing, however, appears uncompleted and hard fighting continues at the Remagen bridgehead front where the American advance has been checked. Five American divisions in the bridgehead area, again suffered heavy losses during the past 24 hours.

U.S. Forces Nearing Mainz

Domei

ZURICH, March 19.—Tank formations of the American 3rd army shot to within 22 kilometers of Mainz and captured Sprendlingen after having crossed the Nahe at Kruezнach and seriously threatened to close the trap on the German forces in the triangular sector of the Rhine, Moselle and Saar. Pressure by the 3rd army was intensified all along the 45-kilometer front on the west bank of the Rhine between Coblenz and Bingen.

Other units of the American 3rd army further intensified their efforts to cut off the rich Saar industrial district on the east bank of the Saar and advancing southward from Birkenfeld crashed into St. Wendel, 27 kilometers northeast of Saarbrucken, the closest wedge approaching a junction with the American 7th army.

Cossacks Join Germans

Domei

BERLIN, March 18.—The greater part of the Cossacks who lived in the Soviet Union have linked up with the Germans and now form the 15th Cossacks Cavalry Corps under Colonel General von Pannwitz, according to Sunday's Voelkische Beobachter. This cavalry corps is fighting in Hungary and Croatia. The families of the Cossacks who accompanied them to Germany have been accommodated for the time being in north Italy. There are about 20,000 Cossacks with their families there. The men are fighting the Slovène and Italian partisans in those regions. The central administration of the Cossacks in Germany is headed by General of Cavalry P. Krasnov who is also well known as a writer.

Poles' Casualties High

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 18.—Poland suffered over 10,000,000 casualties including military and civilian losses from death, injury, capture and deportation in the current war, according to a London report. It said that military casualties are estimated at 1,045,000 and civilians' 9,000,000.

Antwerp Heavily Hit By Reich V-Weapons In 4 Months' Attacks

Domei

LISBON, March 19.—German V-bombs were hurled into Antwerp for four months ending January 31 in a concentrated effort to destroy its usefulness as an Allied supply base, the lifting of censorship disclosed today. There are scenes of great destruction as the result of the attacks, the extent of which has been previously hidden. In some sections the city has suffered as badly from the V-bombs as the most heavily hit London areas.

FATE OF GERMAN STATE NOW HANGS IN BALANCE

Frederick the Great Won Only After Suffering Many Blows, Dr. Goebbels Point Out

Domei

BERLIN, March 18.—Viewing present events from the historic angle, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister for National Enlightenment and Propaganda, has contributed an article to the Das Reich, in which he points out that the big, essential thing must not be lost sight of at the present stage of the war.

"Also, the methodics of the war efforts," Dr. Goebbels writes, "must be compared with those in similar situations in history." As a particularly valid example for the present time, Dr. Goebbels cites Frederick the Great's 3rd Silesian War from which Frederick, after many blows by fate, finally emerged victorious, elevating Prussia to the rank of a great Power.

In every big war there are crises, Dr. Goebbels stresses. The final decision will be the of victories and defeats.

"At the very moment when the chances appear favorable for one side, an insignificant event may tip the scales. A people at war must, therefore, beware of being surprised by such an event. Matters are most critical when the war has reached its climax. Each warring side pours into the ultimate battle everything it has. Hence, that warring nation has the best chance for victory which is really going all out." Thus Dr. Goebbels emphasized.

The German people, Dr. Goebbels pointed out, were in a position of constraint on which the very existence of the State and people depended. At this dangerous moment the people and its leaders must be brave and gallant, and must serve the cause which for all means life in the truest sense of the word:

Dr. Goebbels concluded: "Crises during wartime are terrible motive powers. They plunge us from one precarious situation into the next without, however, hitting the real value of our being. This is the focal point of that far reaching change which, as a consequence of this war, will change the face of mankind."

SMUTS TO ATTEND S.F. MEET

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 19.—Prime Minister General Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa will attend the United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco as well as the preliminary British Commonwealth talks in London, according to a Pretoria report.

Domei

CANTON, March 19.—The Chungking delegates to accompany Foreign Minister T. V. Soong and concurrently President of the Executive Yuan to the United Nations World Security Conference in San Francisco on April 25 are Wang Chunghui, noted jurist, Ambassador Wei Tao-ming to Washington, and three others, says a UP dispatch from Chungking yesterday.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 19.—Several amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks Agreement were introduced today by Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan Republican, who is one of the delegates to the San Francisco conference, according to a Washington report.

Restoration Work Set

Domei

ZURICH, March 18.—The first historical building of cultural value to be rebuilt in Italy before the war is over is the University of Bologna which is the oldest in the world. It had been badly damaged on January 29. Another cultural monument, the Chapel Santa Maria dei Bulgari, is to be cleared of rubble and the possibilities of its restoration are to be examined.

SOVIET DRIVES CHECKED IN UPPER SILESIAN AREA

Well-Prepared German Counter-Moves Completely Block Marshal Konev's Offensive

Domei

BERLIN, March 19.—Hard fighting is now in progress in the southern part of the upper Silesian industrial district, frontline reports disclosed today. Successful German delaying actions and counterthrusts, however, have thus far completely upset the Red Army plans and they have made hardly any progress in this sector. The previous lull in this area had been used to full advantage by the Germans who were hence well prepared to meet Marshal Konev's frenzied attacks.

The Soviet offensives had begun with separate thrusts on both sides of Schwarzwasser north of Ratibor and at Grottkau, aiming firstly at the industrial district of Maehrisch Ostrau. This thrust was parried and checked.

At the same time Soviet formations advancing from the region west of Ratibor penetrated into Leobschuetz while south of the Grottkau region, and north and northeast of Neisse Soviet operations to overrun the German positions were successfully frustrated. This northern arm of Konev's pincer apparently was ordered to nip off the German salient west of the Oder opposite Opeln but the Germans in this sector had expected the attack for weeks and thus had prepared effective countermeasures which completely upset the Soviet plan though it was supported by strong armored formations.

Soviet tank losses in these actions during the past 24 hours were extremely heavy, but the Soviets are continuing to throw more and more troops and material into the battle which militarists claim has not yet reached its climax.

Hard fighting continues at the same time in the northern part of the Eastern Front where garrisons of various German resistance centers and bases continue to offer stiffest resistance against numerically far superior Soviet forces.

Renewed Soviet attacks in the Stettin sector have been checked and hence their attempt to gain control of the Oder estuary have been frustrated.

Equally heavy fighting is in progress on both sides of the bight of Danzig where the Germans launched a number of successful counterthrusts during the past 24 hours. Soviet gains have netted hardly more than a few hundred meters of ground in this sector during the past two days.

SWINTON REACHES S. AFRICA

British Aviation Minister to Attend Air Meet in Cape Town

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 18.—Lord Swinton, British Minister for Civil Aviation, has arrived in Johannesburg as Britain's chief delegate at the air conference in Cape Town opening on Tuesday, according to a Cape Town report.

To reporters in Johannesburg, he said: "I am sure the closest cooperation between the Commonwealth Nations at the Chicago, London and Montreal air conferences will continue at Cape Town." He added that British aircraft production was going on satisfactorily and British lines were using all British aircraft.

Red-Backed Party Leading

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 19.—The general election conducted in Finland now shows that the Social Democrats, for long the strongest party in Finland, have lost ground to the new Communist-led Democratic League, according to a Helsinki report. It said that latest figures give the Social Democrats 368,000 votes and the Democratic League only 10,000 short at this figure. These two parties received about half of the votes counted so far. The Right Wing Agrarian League received 240,000 votes.

More Bulgarians Sentenced

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 19.—Before the Soviets dominated Sofia, nine more Bulgarian generals and 20 other officers were sentenced to death last Friday including former Chiefs of the General Staff Fishedev and Russev, while two more generals and 23 other officers were sentenced to life imprisonment, says a Sofia dispatch. It added that an end to the secondary war of extermination against the Bulgarian nationalists is not in sight yet.

Special Posthumous Promotions Won By 15 Army Fliers for Ramming Actions

The special posthumous promotions of 15 Army airmen, the heroes of ramming operations in the Aerial Battle off Taiwan and in defense of Japan Proper who were granted citations previously, have been announced by the War Ministry on Tuesday. The announcement follows:

"Major Mitsuru Miyajima has been promoted to the rank of colonel.

"Captains Takeo Yoshikawa, Shinji Seto, and Yoshio Tominaga promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

"Sublieutenants Shigeo Suzuki and Mitsuyuki Tange promoted to the rank of captain.

"Special Sergeant Majors Takeo Kogo and Takashi Awamura promoted to the rank of lieutenant."

"Sergeant Majors Yasushi Nakamura and Tadanori Nagata; Sergeants Yoshihiro Akeno, Shinobu Ikeda and Masumi Koh; and Corporal Moku Usui promoted to the rank of sublieutenant.

"Sublieutenant Senoo Kasuga promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

Simultaneously, the Bureau of Decorations and the War Ministry announced that 15 Army heroes were specially awarded various orders of the Golden Kite and the Rising Sun. The announcement follows:

"Colonel Mitsuru Miyajima awarded the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"Lieutenant Colonels Yoshio Tominaga, Takeo Yoshikawa and Shinji Seto awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"Captain Mitsuyuki Tange awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Dual Rayed Rising Sun.

"Sublieutenants Masumi Koh, Tadanori Nagata, Yoshihiro Akeno, Shinobu Ikeda and Moku Usui awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Single Rayed Rising Sun.

"Captain Shigeo Suzuki awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Single Rayed Rising Sun.

"Lieutenants Takeo Kogo and Takashi Awamura awarded the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Single Rayed Rising Sun.

"Sublieutenant Yasushi Nakamura awarded the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun with Blue Paulowina Leaves.

"Sergeant Major Eitaro Sakikawa awarded the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun with Blue Paulowina Leaves."

MEAGER FOOD SHIPMENTS BEING SENT TO BELGIUM

Wilhelmstrasse Raps Anti-Axis Policy Toward 'Liberated' States in Europe

Domei

BERLIN, March 18.—Addressing the representatives of the foreign press, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman on Saturday sharply attacked the behavior of the Anglo-American occupation authorities in Belgium and Holland.

The demands that were being voiced in the United States to suspend food shipments to Europe reveal the true nature of the Americans, the spokesman stressed. In this connection, he referred to the statement of Belgian Prime Minister van Aacken who revealed that the anti-Axis had only shipped one-twentieth of the amount of foodstuffs sent to Belgium during the time of occupation by the Germans.

The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman then gave figures on German shipments to Belgium during that time. During the first year of occupation, Germany shipped 40,000 tons of grain and between 40 and 100,000 tons annually afterward. In addition, Germany delivered a considerable amount of seeds and helped in many other ways to increase the area under cultivation in Belgium.

As a result of this policy, he continued, Germany succeeded in helping Belgium to increase the grain acreage under cultivation from 270,000 to 374,000 hectares while the potato-cultivated area increased from 77,000 to 115,000 hectares. Similar figures applied to sugar beets, fodder grain and oilseeds. These figures alone reflect the great difference in the treatment accorded to Belgium by the German and anti-Axis occupation authorities.

The U.N.R.R.A., the spokesman pointed out, failed completely in Belgium. The anti-Axis Powers today are not placing and shipping space at Belgium's disposal. Countries like Argentina which were formerly able to ship meat and other foodstuffs with the German consent via the Red Cross, to Lisbon to be transported from there to Belgium were boycotted today. The spokesman reminded the correspondents of the fact that Germany, which had occupied British territory which had been blockaded by the British, had been able to render effective relief for the civilian population of these territories via the Red Cross.

'FREED' AREAS CHAOTIC

Domei

BERLIN, March 18.—The most urgent task facing the Allies, declared Lord Templewood, Sir Samuel Hoare, former British Ambassador to Spain, was to improve the distressing situation in the "liberated" countries, if it was their will that these states, as well as the entire Europe, should not decay in chaos. Lord Templewood's declaration was characterized by unusual frankness.

German political circles are in agreement with Lord Templewood's words as regards the distress of the populace in the countries occupied by the Allies. However, the reason given by Lord Templewood can not remain unrefuted. The destruction which Lord Templewood considers to be the reason for the distress in these areas, it is pointed out, was solely due to the British and Americans, since these had endangered, by the destruction of the entire means of traffic and transportation, the food supply of these countries. During the time of the German occupation, and the German authorities with their organizations had sufficiently cared for these areas by putting adequate German-produced foodstuffs at their disposal.

JAPANESE UNITS PIERCE INTO NORTH OF MEIKTILA

Enemy Pushed Back After Series of Attacks—New Mass Attack Launched

Domei

BURMA FRONT LINE BASE, March 18.—Making attack after attack on the enemy near Meiktila and in the area northeast of that city on March 12, crack Japanese Units finally succeeded in pushing them back to the northeast by dawn of the following morning.

Then from the small hours of March 13 to sunrise of March 14, the Japanese made a surprise night raid, putting the enemy force in wild confusion. Grim hand to hand fights ensued with the Japanese putting great pressure on the enemy and finally a part of a powerful Japanese unit succeeded in penetrating the northern sector of Meiktila by dawn of March 14.

In concert with the surprise night raid in the northern section of the city, Japanese Units advancing from the south and crushing enemy resistance in the south airfield and within the city limits beat them back toward the north.

As a result of Japanese drives from the north and south, the enemy in frantic haste has been replenishing supplies and daily 30 to 40 transport planes have been seen going back and forth over Meiktila for the past several days.

Mass Attack Launched

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

BURMESE FRONT, March 17.—A mass general attack was launched by the Japanese Forces at midnight on March 8 furiously encountering the enemy forces comprising infantry and tank units which had been advancing eastward along the Mingun-Meiktila road since the end of February and finally penetrated into the Meiktila area.

Battling day and night since then, the Japanese captured three airfields in the area on the morning of March 9. Continuously counterattacking the enemy invaders, the Japanese obtained outstanding results including 76 tanks and armored cars put out of commission or set ablaze, 67 trucks set afire and 13 guns blasted. Furthermore, the enemy suffered a loss of more than 200 soldiers. At present, fierce fighting is still raging in the Meiktila area.

With the Mingun-Meiktila road cut off by the Japanese, the enemy has been supplied with air-borne materials. Constantly subjected to Japanese concentrated attacks, the enemy position has been thrown into extreme confusion.

Indians Rout Britishers

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, March 16.—Since their organization, the Special Corps of the Indian National Army have been distinguishing themselves, fighting on the Burma front side by side with the Japanese and Burmese forces against the British and the Americans.

One of these corps under Sub-Officer Apdorn launched a daring surprise attack on the British quarters at Po-pa, southeast of Pi-byin, in the gathering darkness on the evening of March 4. The British were thrown into confusion and fled northward leaving behind 18 killed including three officers and large quantities of materials.

BITTER STREET FIGHTING REPORTED AT MANDALAY

All Enemy Attempts to Advance Being Beaten Back by Japanese Forces

Domei

BURMA FRONT LINE, March 18. Bitter street fighting is going on in Mandalay with the focal point of the struggle on the western side of the palace in the most flourishing quarter of the city.

On March 12, the Japanese Forces opened fierce attacks on the enemy who came, 300 strong accompanied by several tanks, killing ten enemy soldiers and putting two of the tanks entirely out of commission. In the face of the resolute Japanese attacks, the enemy was forced to withdraw but rallying his forces again attempted another raid the following morning.

In the meantime a part of the enemy on the southwestern side of the palace was meeting similar defeats when they attempted penetration into this part of the city. Due to the relentless Japanese fire three enemy tanks were completely damaged and set ablaze by the artillery corps while, the Japanese infantry also captured one enemy tank and repulsed the enemy to the north

On the other hand the enemy who suffered bitter experiences in trying to attack the palace was repulsed to the north after having their trench mortar artillery positions entirely smashed by the long-drawn out firing operations of the Japanese Forces.

Enemy Enters Mandalay

H. HAMAYA
Of the Military Press Corps

BURMA FRONT, March 17.—The main force of the enemy 19th Division which had been frantically forcing its drive southward since March 5, finally stole through the Japanese position on March 8, with five tanks in the lead and penetrated into the Mandalay area. As a result of the enemy invasion, devastating fighting started in the streets of the city. However, holding the southern sector of the hilly area, the Japanese are locked in deadly struggles with the enemy forces.

In collaboration with the units which had penetrated into Meiktila, the 19th Division, which had been advancing southward along the eastern coast of the Irrawaddy River, has maneuvered to strike southward since March 5, from the direction of the bridgehead at Singu. Following his penetration into Mandalay on March 8, the enemy greatly augmented his strength. Some 700 enemy troops equipped with 30 tanks invaded the western and northern sectors of the city on March 9, while a part of the invaders launched a furious offensive against the Japanese entrenched in the hilly area.

Fiercely counterattacking the enemy forces, crack Units of the Japanese Forces inflicted heavy losses on the invaders, repulsing them toward the northern direction. With tanks and armored cars in the lead, the enemy has gradually penetrated into the northern sector of Mandalay since March 10. At present, deadly street fighting is raging between the opposing forces.

Maintaining an iron defense of the city in the area, three kilometers from the Palace, the Japanese have been locked in severe fighting since March 9, gradually pushing the invaders back toward the north. The battle for Mandalay has increased in intensity, with the penetration of the enemy forces, armed with five tanks, into the western sector on March 11. Fearlessly counterthrusting the invaders, the Japanese on the spot exacted a heavy toll in dead from the enemy on the afternoon of the same day.

Holding the south of the Mandalay hill, the Japanese are, at present, furiously attacking the enemy forces.

U.S. Suspending Food Exports

Domei

LISBON, March 16.—The U.S. Board of Food Supply yesterday contemplated the possibility of suspending food deliveries to Britain and the "liberated" countries in Europe, reports Reuter.

West Coast Shipyards To Patch Up Warships Damaged by Japanese

Domei

LISBON, March 19.—As one of the measures to meet the increasing damage suffered by U.S. navy vessels on the Pacific war front the various shipyard facilities on the west coast of the United States are being converted into a vast "warship hospital," it was revealed by Rear Admiral E. L. Cochrane, chief of the U.S. Navy Ships' Bureau, on Saturday, according to a Washington dispatch. "The facilities out there are a sort of first-aid dressing stations," he said, "to do quick jobs on battered ships."

BITTER FIGHT GOING ON IN SAN MATEO SECTOR

In North Luzon, 3,000 Firstline Enemy Troops Start Drive Near Zaracsac Pass

By H. HIRAMATSU
Of the Military Press Corps

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, March 19.—With the enemy converging its strength against the central section of the Japanese position in the areas east of Manila which is still in Japanese hands, fighting has centralized on the hills east of San Mateo and in the salient southeast of Bayambaya.

With both sides throwing all their strength into this battle the outcome is as yet unpredictable. In a series of counterthrusts the Japanese right wing forces have continually sallied out of their positions to launch storming attacks and have put the enemy into wild confusion.

In the Montalblan salient, in particular, explosions were observed occurring at 15 places on the night of March 15. Meanwhile, in the Antipolo sector, which forms the left wing of our Forces, enemy troops attacked the Japanese second line while Japanese firstline troops, although surrounded by enemy forces on all sides remained at their posts and exacted a heavy toll of the enemy.

At the same time the enemy is attempting infiltrations into the interior from a point on Lake Laguna southeast of Antipolo. Embittered fighting is still raging at Los Banios on the southern shore of Lake Laguna and also at Santo Tomas southwest of that point.

In the northern Luzon sector about 3,000 firstline enemy troops launched an attack against Japanese positions in the vicinity of Zaracsac Pass and furious fighting has been going on since the night of March 13.

While the enemy has not yet launched a full offensive against the Japanese position at Balete Pass, east of Zarasac Pass, they are now busily constructing a rear supply road in this sector. In the Clark Field sector, Japanese Units, after partly shortening and readjusting their battleline have commenced a counterattack against enemy forces besides carrying out storming attacks by night.

In Manila Bay there are now at anchor one enemy cruiser, 15 destroyers, 40 transports and one hospital ship while mine sweeping and repairing of piers are now under way.

Enemy Bombings Increase

Domei

PHILIPPINE FRONT, March 19.—Ever since the enemy began utilizing the new airfield in Zamboanga, the bombing attacks on the Japanese position in this locality have intensified but the high tone of fighting spirit of the Japanese Army and Navy Forces is being maintained.

Fiercest struggle is now going on in the intermediary area between Pasonanca and Cabatanga where the enemy appeared on March 17 with two tanks in the lead and protected by numerous trench mortars to open attacks on the Japanese left wing.

However, in resolute counterattacks the Japanese are repulsing the enemy, and dealing crippling blows on them.

Bitter combats are also going on along the Zamboanga coastal area. The enemy repeatedly penetrated into the Japanese line but with pressure so strong against them they were thrown back as often as they attempted infiltration. In the vicinity of the old airfield Japanese Navy Units were hemmed in by the enemy on March 16 but due to the timely aid of the Army Forces who broke through the enemy lines to bring reinforcement, the surrounded units succeeded in maintaining their position.

U.S. TASK FORCES LOSE ANOTHER TWO WARSHIPS

137 Enemy Planes Downed in 2nd Day of Counterattacking Battle, I.H.Q. Says

In counterattacking operations against the U.S. task forces on Monday, Japanese Air Forces sank two enemy warships of unidentified category while one explosion and one pillar of flame resulting from our attack were witnessed on the battle front, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

Japanese land, sea, and air forces shot down 137 enemy planes on the same day, the communique further revealed. Some Japanese planes have not yet returned but damage caused to our side was slight, the communique added.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3:30 p.m., March 20

"Of the war results obtained by our Air Forces in counterattacking the enemy task forces on March 19, those which have been ascertained follow:

Sunk . . . 2 warships of unidentified category

"In addition one explosion and one pillar of flame caused by our attack were observed on the battle front.

Shot down . . 137 planes (war results achieved by the land and sea forces included)

"Damage to our ground and sea facilities was negligible except that some of our planes have not yet returned."

Enemy Losses Increase

Imperial Japanese Air Forces launched forestalling attacks against the enemy task forces which appeared in the area southeast of Kyushu at dawn of March 18 prior to the raid made by the enemy carrier-borne planes over the southern and eastern parts of Kyushu.

In the first day of the counterattacking operations, the Japanese Forces sank or damaged a total of six U.S. warships including two plane carriers, one carrier or battleship, one battleship or cruiser, and two destroyers, besides shooting down 46 planes, as was revealed by the Imperial Headquarters on Monday.

The powerful forces of carrier-borne planes from the U.S. task forces, which raided Kyushu on March 18 with the principal aim of destroying airfields and other military establishments, in further operations made persistent, sporadic raids over the Hanshin district in waves on and after the morning of March 19.

Continuing their attacks on the enemy task forces on March 19, our Air Units sank two warships of unidentified category which are believed certain to be aircraft carriers, while one explosion and one pillar of flame resulting from our ramming attacks were observed on the battle front.

In the second-day counterattacking battle, our land, sea and air forces in close cooperation shot down 137 hostile planes in a furious engagement with the carrier-borne aircraft from the task forces which are still plying in the waters in the neighborhood of Japan Proper.

4 NAGOYA RAIDERS DOWNED

About 80 Damaged in Japanese Counteraction

Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces in close cooperation with land units shot down four B-29 bombers and inflicted damage on about 80 others in a three-hour counterattacking operation against 100-odd "superfortresses" of the Mariana-based U.S. 21st Bomber Command that indiscriminately bombed the city areas of Nagoya on March 19.

Continue Nuisance Raids

One B-29 bomber coming from the direction of Shikoku appeared over the Seto Inland Sea at 1 a.m. on Tuesday. The raider fled after dropping incendiary bombs which fell into the sea off Awajishima. Shortly after 2 a.m. another B-29 coming from the Kii Peninsula passed over the area west of Osaka. The raider dropped some explosives before fleeing. One hour later another enemy bomber appeared over the Kii Strait and then made a circuitous flight over Awajishima. No bombs were dropped. A lone B-29 again penetrated the skies over the area west of Osaka at 8:30 a.m. and fled by way of the Kashimanada Sea after flying over Nagoya and Kofu. In addition, an unidentified enemy plane flew over the western tip of Shikoku at about 3 a.m. It disappeared in the direction of Cape Ashizuri.

SOVIET ACTS IN RUMANIA IRE LONDON, WASHINGTON

Moscow's Aim Not to Tolerate Interference by U.S., Britain Is Evident

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 18.—Political quarters in London appear to be considerably annoyed at the Soviet moves in Rumania. The British press, it is reported, complains that Moscow omitted to inform London and Washington about the motives of its intervention in that country. The Spectator, for instance, says that any important action undertaken independently by any one power must lead to considerable consequences. In the case of Greece, Britain had kept Washington and Moscow informed. One of the most unpleasant features had been scarcity of news out of Rumania due to rigid censorship. The Soviet Union's interest in countries on its western border was intelligible, but it was likewise necessary that Russia should pay consideration to the feelings of Britain and the United States, the Spectator concluded.

"What we are concerned about," the Manchester Guardian writes, "is the way in which Rumania and other countries liberated by the Soviet Union are being cut off from the west. Since Teheran was replaced by Yalta it was announced that the Big Three would undertake joint actions in meeting the political and economic problems of Europe. The Russians may not realize the unrest produced by their policy of isolation. It is time that the doors and windows be opened."

German Papers Expressive

Domei

BERLIN, March 18.—Playing up the developments in Rumania, the German paper Voelkischer Beobachter carried the headline "Rumania—Moscow's Receipt for Yalta."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung pointed out that Rumania's capitulation was sponsored by the pro-British and pro-American circles which have now been systematically ousted by the Soviets. It is only natural that Moscow does not intend to ask the British or Americans about her procedure in Rumania.

Americans Greatly Disturbed

Domei

LISBON, March 18.—As a clear proof of the fact that the Soviets consider both Bulgaria and Rumania as their special sphere of influence and will not tolerate any American interference in the affairs of those countries, was the order made by Soviet military authorities in Bucharest recently that no American plane was to be allowed to land in or take off from Rumania, according to the British News Service, reported the Istanbul correspondent of the New York Times.

American officials in Rumania are disturbed by this order and also by the action of the men of the Red Army who during the past week took away the cameras from two Americans who had taken pictures of street demonstrations in Bucharest. After the films had been examined, the cameras were returned without explanation.

High American officials received very little cooperation from the Soviet military authorities in Rumania who have made it extremely difficult for these officials to obtain exit and entry permits. The Americans in Bucharest are wondering whether the Soviet military authorities there have heard of the Yalta agreement on "joint responsibility." American civil and military officials in Rumania and Bulgaria hoped after Yalta that the Soviet authorities would be friendlier and more cooperative.

The Americans now find that Yalta and its agreements are being entirely ignored by the Russian military command. Not only do they fail to consult the Americans on matters pertaining to Rumanian or Bulgarian affairs, but the Americans are often even kept for weeks by the Russians about a reply in merely routine matters.

The functions of the civil or military members of the American armistice mission in Bulgaria and Rumania are no more than that of simple observers without any authority. It is conspicuously evident that the Soviets consider both these countries their sphere of influence and will not tolerate even a slight American interference in political, economic or civil affairs there. For these reasons the Americans in the Balkans who have been posted in Bucharest and Sofia have little faith in the Yalta agreement that "all political and economic problems of any liberated country are the joint responsibility of all three governments."

Denounces French Trials

Domei

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 18.—The trials in France against Axis collaborationists have been condemned by the London Sunday Times. Their crime, it was stressed, could not easily be defined, the paper argues and often people might be brought up for trial who merely aroused the anger of their neighbors. Lazy or unwilling officials, on the other hand, could not be removed from their posts by which trials, the paper added.

POPE WANTS JUST PEACE

Points Out Way to Better World At Lent Ceremony

Domei

LISBON, March 18.—Pope Pius XII declared today that the road from armistice to peace is covered with shadows which may conceal dangers, according to a Vatican City radio broadcast. The Pope spoke to a large congregation assembled in Saint Peter's Square for a ceremony to mark the end of Lent.

His Holiness asked them to pray to God to put an end to the sufferings of the world, "so that the much-yearned-for peace may become a reality." He attributed the war to "the spirit of discord fed by pride and ambition and to "deification of material power."

There was but one road to the salvation for those who allowed themselves to be seduced by the advocates of violence—to repudiate once and for all idolatry of extreme nationalism, pride of tribe race and blood, covetness and worship of worldly goods. Reconciliation of nations could have no sure guarantee unless it be made in purity, justice and loyalty, the Pope declared.

"In the reorganization of peace, therefore, do not take advantage of present conditions of nations to benefit yourselves in contravention of the rules of justice," the Pope continued. "At this moment you have an opportunity to come forth as benefactors of mankind. Later you will be justified in the light of righteousness. You will not have disappointed expectations of the peoples. This is an hour for prayer."

BRITISH PAPER HITS TURKEY

Says Turks Are Lukewarm Allies; Ridicules War Declaration

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 19.—Turkey was branded as a lukewarm ally by the Manchester Guardian recently in referring to that nation's declaration of war on the Axis Powers, according to a London report.

The Manchester Guardian said: "Few toasts will be drunk and few flags will be flung into the air at Turkey's declaration of war. It can make no difference; it is not greatly to her credit but certainly not her fault. The plain truth is that Turkey with a number of other lukewarm 'Allies' have been told that, as a result of the decision of Crimea, only those nations which declared war on Germany and Japan by March 1 can be granted the glorious title of 'associated nation'—whatever that means—and will receive an invitation to the conference at San Francisco.

"Seats on the conference at San Francisco.

"Seats on the band wagon, however, are limited. Not all neutrals will be able to buy the ticket easily. Certainly not Spain however much General Franco may be tempted, or Argentina. Even so it seems a silly way to conduct international affairs.

"The conference in San Francisco is not to be a peace conference, but a conference to create a new international organization. Either it should be restricted to the Allied Powers or better still to be thrown open to all peace loving states as the Dumbarton Oaks proposal put it. True it may not always be easy to define a peace-loving state, but surely it is a little paradoxical to make a declaration of war as one condition of membership."

SWISS ATTITUDE IS SCORED

Accused by Germany of Using Gangster Language of Anglo-Americans

Domei

BERLIN, March 18.—Nothing less than gangster language can be expected of representatives of such nations as America and Britain which daily officially claim the murder of women and children, was the expressed opinion of Germany in referring to the propagandistic treatment with which Switzerland is according the matter of blocking the German deposits.

During the economic negotiations in Berne, it was recalled by Germany, the British and Americans spoke of the deposits of German businessmen in Switzerland as stolen money" and of Switzerland as a "fence." Such an allegation is, of course, definitely senseless.

That Switzerland, however, apparently upon pressure from the British and American functionaries against Germany as well as against its own country is using such terms, is incompatible with all usage and with the conception of neutrality.

If Switzerland in its communications with the other states in future wants to emulate the language of Germany's enemies, it must expect this language to be used also on other occasions as, for instance, with the next Anglo-American bombing attack on Swiss women and children. The British and Americans, however, who, as proved by the attacks on Swiss territory, disregard any stipulation of international law on principle, must be denied the right to pose as champions of morality and property.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TO DISPERSE JAPANESE

British Columbia to Deport or Compel Them to Settle Near Rocky Mountains

Domei

LISBON, March 17.—Japanese residents in British Columbia, Canada, will be either deported to Japan or forced to settle down in the east of the Rocky Mountains, after the termination of the war, it was announced by the Peace Preservation Committee in British Columbia yesterday, according to a Vancouver dispatch.

The announcement follows:

"The Canadian Government planned to disperse the Japanese residents in Canada who were expelled from the Pacific Coast in 1942, all over the country after the termination of the current war. However, in line with the change of policy adopted by the Government, the Peace Preservation Committee within two or three months will request all Japanese over 16 years of age now residing in British Columbia to decide whether they want to return to Japan or stay in Canada after the end of the war. Those who want to return to Japan will be given free passage and others who do not, will be moved to the east of the Rocky Mountains. Those who refuse to migrate to the Rocky Mountains, will be brought before a special court on the charge of refusing to cooperate with the Canadian Government."

In prewar days, some 25,000 Japanese resided in British Columbia, and between 4,000 to 10,000 of them are expected to express their wishes to return to Japan.

TERMS FOR JAPAN BARED

Unconditional Surrender Is Foremost Provision, Says Tolischus

Domei

LISBON, March 16.—Otto Tolischus, Far Eastern correspondent for the New York Times, stressed today that the "maximum terms for Germany should be the minimum terms for Japan and that the first and foremost of these is unconditional surrender," in a speech delivered on "America's Town Meeting of the Air" under the sponsorship of the Reader's Digest in cooperation with the Town Hall and the Blue Network on the topic "How Should We Deal With Japan," according to a Washington dispatch.

Tolischus added that other terms are many, but the most important are the following: (1) destruction of militarism and total disarmament; (2) elimination of the control of war industries; (3) occupation of Japan to enforce the terms imposed; and (4) the last and most important—destruction of Japanese Nazism (Nationalist Socialism).

Others participating in the broadcast included Admiral Harry Yarnell, U.S. Navy retired, former commander of the Asiatic Fleet and a former Far Eastern correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune.

YANK CONFIDENCE SHAKEN

Revealing the fact that the powerful resistance of the Japanese Garrison on Yiojima as well as that of the German troops on the Western Front has shaken the confidence of the Americans in their material might on which their forces are entirely dependent, an article in the American magazine Time stated recently that material strength can effect only a limited success in deciding the final issue after the war has reached a certain stage, says a Shanghai dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Asking the question why the U.S. army, in spite of its superiority in materials, is unable to win decisive victory over either the Japanese in the Pacific or the German forces in Europe, the article in Time said:

"The incredibly strong resistance being offered by the Japanese Garrison on Yiojima certainly deserves the highest admiration of any people. That the anti-Axis forces despite their material strength cannot gain a decisive victory over the Japanese and Germans reveals that when the war has reached a certain phase the fighting morale of the soldiers is the thing that counts. The Americans and the people in other anti-Axis countries must realize this truth.

U.S. Manpower Bill Rejected

Domei

LISBON, March 18.—The U. S. House of Representatives today rejected the Kilgore-Mahoney Bill, the Senate version of the manpower control legislation, according to a Washington dispatch. Meanwhile, the Lend-Lease Bill, which was passed by the House, is now before the Senate for final action.

Baruch to Visit Britain

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 18.—The White House announced on Friday that Bernard M. Baruch, President Roosevelt's adviser on demobilization and reconversion, is scheduled to undertake a special mission to England for the President, according to a Washington report.

Ikeda's Men, on Yiojima, Hide in Ground Holding Mines; Kill Passing Enemy, Selves

By S. SHISHIKURA
Of the Military Press Corps

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE.—Burying themselves underground holding land mines, the men of Unit Commander Masuo Ikeda's Death Band killed countless enemy troops on Yiojima. Each man set off his mine and blew himself and the enemy to bits when he felt that the enemy was passing overhead. Before the last man set off his load of death, the enemy had sustained appalling losses.

With the fighting on Yiojima reaching a state of ever-increasing bitterness, Unit Commander Ikeda decided to "win by dying." His determination was carried through completely to each of his men. So many volunteered for his close-quarter combat force that he was hard put to select his men. When the force was picked each man was given a mark with the word "flesh" written in red in the center of a cherry blossom.

The conversation of the men in this force dealt mostly with ideas of how to kill the greatest possible number of the enemy. That each would die in doing so was a foregone conclusion. The training was furious; it was simultaneously training to kill one's self. Supreme Commander Kuribayashi and his staff expressed amazement at the furor of the training. They said they had nothing more to ask nor did they see any necessary revision in their scheme of training.

Standing by his men practising to die, Unit Commander Ikeda felt a pain in his heart. "Whenever I give the command, those men will die, and willingly," he used to say, pointing to his force. The aim to kill the enemy would be attained without the slightest hitch. This absoluteness of command was a happy thing for a commander, but at the same time Unit Commander Ikeda felt it painful. But, he felt, all sentimentality must be abandoned. And he stood at the head of his men.

Holes were dug in the ground, and empty drums were lowered into them. A man with a land mine entered each. The drums were covered with earth and the surface made to appear natural. The man in each can sat in the cramped space with his mine, listening intently for the approach of the enemy.

One enemy soldier, or two—small prey—were allowed to pass. When a forty or fifty-man force came overhead, the Japanese soldier inside the drum can seized his chance. Now was the time to die. He set off his mine and blew himself and the enemy force to bits. Violent explosions occurred as each man set off his mine. The enemy's losses were scores of times greater than the Japanese.

This was a new method of attack which the enemy could not have thought of. It was a method of attack which only the Japanese could carry out. The will of the Ikeda Death Band to die in order to win was more fiery than the boiling sulphuric water which shoots up from Yiojima.

NUMBER OF B-29'S HIT SURPASSES PRODUCTION

278 Downed, Damaged in 4 Raids This Month Against January Output of 162

In four raids conducted against Japan since March 10, the American 21st Bomber Command based in the Marianas suffered a loss of 16 per cent of its raiders shot down and 51 per cent damaged. The enemy's losses in these four raids, which were 68 shot down and 210 damaged, was far in excess of the B-29 production in January, which was 162.

With the application of Major-General Curtis Lemay's bombing tactics, various cities of Japan have been subjected to indiscriminate incendiary attacks conducted at night on a large scale. It is the general rule that the attackers' losses are lighter at night, and the use of incendiaries might be regarded as particularly effective against Japan in view of the way in which cities are constructed in Japan. Lemay's program was laid out with these ideas in mind and beginning on March 10, large-scale night raids have been made against Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe.

But is night bombing completely advantageous for the attackers? In the Tokyo raid on March 10, the Japanese shot down 15 of the 130 enemy bombers and damaged 50. In the Nagoya raid on March 12, 22 of the 130 enemy bombers were shot down and 60 damaged. In the raid on Osaka on March 14, the Japanese shot down 11 of the 90 attackers and damaged 60. On the raid on Kobe the following day, the Japanese shot down 20 of the 60 enemy bombers and damaged all the rest.

The enemy raiders totaled 410 in these four raids. Sixty-eight, or 16 per cent, were shot down and 210, or 51 per cent, were damaged. The total of the planes shot down or damaged reaches 67 per cent of the total of raiders. These figures indicate that the general rule that the attackers' losses are light at night has been broken by the effective action of the Japanese.

Lemay obviously planned to raid Japan every other day with 130 planes. He started out all right, sending 130 over Tokyo on March 10, and following that up with another 130 against Nagoya on March 12. But in these two raids he suffered 37 B-29's shot down and 110 damaged, with the result that the Osaka raid was conducted with only 90 planes. With 11 planes knocked down in that raid, the March 17 raid was carried out with only 60 planes, less than half of the originally planned number. On this day 20 planes, more than 33 per cent of the raiders, were blasted out of the sky.

Because of the long distance from the Mariana bases, the B-29's came over with less armament in order to increase their bomb carrying capacity. But the relation between armament and carrying capacity is a vexing problem for the enemy. The rate in shooting down and damaging the B-29's has shown a climb. In the Tokyo raid the rate was 50 per cent, at Nagoya it rose to 63 per cent, at Osaka it climbed to 78 per cent and at Kobe it reached an amazing 100 per cent.

The losses sustained in the four raids against Japan of 16 per cent shot down and 51 per cent damaged comprise a heavy blow on the enemy. The January production of B-29's, which was 162, has been completely overwhelmed by the losses incurred in March, namely, 278 planes shot down and damaged. It is clear that a gaping hole has been rent in the 21st Bomber Command's program for the month.

It is said that the B-29's concentrated in the Marianas number 300. The loss of 278 planes shot down or damaged in a month is not a soft blow in view of the conditions of the enemy's production and supply fronts. As the decrease in the number of B-29's coming over eloquently shows, the B-29's in the Marianas now number far less than 300.

FIRST BURMA ARMY UNITS LEAVE FOR NORTH FRONT

People Give Rousing Send-Off to Contingents—Dr. Ba Maw, Aung San Encourage Troops

Domei

RANGOON, March 18.—Vast crowds of Burmese people yesterday morning gathered at the parade ground within the shadow of Burma's world-famous Shwedagon Pagoda to give a rousing send-off to crack contingents of the Burmese Army. They are the first units to leave for the defense of the northern Burma battlefront since Dr. Ba Maw, Prime Minister of Burma, recently disclosed that the main strength of the Burmese Army would be dispatched to meet the enemy in the battle for Burma.

Before the frontline troops swept by the reviewing stand in the greatest military parade ever staged by the Burmese Army, both Dr. Ba Maw and Major General Aung San, Burmese War Minister, delivered stirring messages exhorting the troops to fight as they had never fought before in the defense of Burma's freedom against Anglo-American invasion.

Bitterly assailing British maltreatment of the Burmese in the past, Dr. Ba Maw declared: "Comrades! The time has finally arrived to pay off old scores against the white-faced English foreigners. Go out and do your duty and be sure you will return with the fruits of victory." Dr. Ba Maw told the troops never to forget that the British, who have outraged Burmese women and razed Burmese dwellings and religious institutions, constitute the greatest enemy to all mankind in history.

Speaking in behalf of the Burmese Army, Major General Aung San firmly pledged that the Burmese Army will fight resolutely until final victory is achieved and Burma's freedom is assured. Recalling past exploits of the Burmese Independence Army, the forerunner of the present National Army, the War Minister declared: "The fight for freedom has no beginning and no end; it goes on. Let us advance to build a new order."

The troops leaving for the front took the salute from the reviewing stand in a grand march past after Dr. Ba Maw presented the regimental color to the units present. In a vivid demonstration of Burma's strength and determination to fight to final victory, regiment after regiment of the Burmese Army filed past beneath the Shwedagon's gleaming golden spires, after which they passed into the city's streets to receive an enthusiastic send-off from the people.

RECOVERY OF CHANGSHA IS PROCEEDING RAPIDLY

People of Hunan and Kwangsi Working Hard in Cooperation With Japanese

By T. TOKUNI
Of the Military Press Corps

CANTON, March 18.—In the recent Hunan-Kweilin operations, the Japanese Forces acquired large-scale offensive bases. After the occupation of Kweilin by our troops, I proceeded further south, reaching Canton by way of Liuchow, Kweiping, and Wuchow, which are all important centers in Kwangsi Province. I crossed Central and South China from the north to the south, covering a distance of 2,000 kilometers from the Wuhan base. The following is a report on the conditions in the newly occupied region:

Chungking had made every preparation to check the advance of the Japanese Forces, on the hypothesis that Changsha was the final objective of the new drive, a fact which is clear from the enemy papers that fell into our hands during the operation. On this supposition, the enemy had destroyed all means of communications up to Changsha, removing the rails at many points and turning the adjacent areas into paddy fields. At the time of our first drive, the enemy airfields at Hengyang were still in good condition, and the Japanese troops had to operate under more or less severe restrictions. Consequently the Japanese took a circuitous route east of the Canton-Hankow railway, overcoming difficulties almost beyond description. During the period of our first occupation, the extensive area from Wuchow to Changsha was packed with Japanese troops, with no room for the remnants of the enemy to carry on guerilla warfare.

Reduced to Ashes

Changsha had been recovering its former prosperity before the new entry of Japanese troops. The main buildings in Changsha were found almost intact when the Japanese entered the town for the second time. Within a month of our reoccupation of Changsha, however, the American air force reduced the town to ashes by repeated bombing. With the second occupation of the town, the work of restoration was started, and is now proceeding at a quick tempo. The recovery of Changsha will not be difficult, as may easily be seen from its geographical situation.

Under the slogan of rebuilding their home province, the people of Hunan are now making strenuous efforts for restoration. These efforts come naturally from the people, who have a strong anti-foreign feeling. The young people of Hunan in particular, are making remarkable activities in cooperation with the Japanese, which is a significant fact about the recovery work.

In spite of all that happened, the importance of Hengyang has by no means decreased. The road from Changsha to Hengyang had been destroyed by the enemy, with the bridges blown up and anti-tank trenches dug up along the road, but this self-devastation was not so extensive compared with the sector up to Hengyang. The Japanese troops marched along this route, repairing the road as they advanced. The local scenery in this sector is very much like that of Japan, reminding the soldiers of their homes.

Sustained Heavy Damage

The recovery of other centers is also proceeding rapidly. A typical instance is furnished by Siangtan, a town between Changsha and Hengyang, which was subjected to severe bombing by the enemy, but is now reviving with supplies coming from all directions. But Hengyang itself is still far from recovery, as the town sustained heavy damage in a siege lasting for 40 days. It will be difficult to restore the town within a short space of time. The railway service to Hengyang, however, has already been reopened, and the importance of the town as a strategical and economic center has not been affected, in spite of the damage sustained.

In the enemy conception of Japanese strategy, four things were expected. The first was the reopening of the Canton-Hankow line, the second the occupation of the area up to Hengyang, the third the withdrawal from Hengyang itself, and the fourth the advance to Kweilin. Even when the Japanese advanced up to Chiyang and Lingling, they would not penetrate into Kwangsi Province, it was opined. On this hypothesis, the enemy had not destroyed the road west of Hengyang so systematically as the sector up to Hengyang. In the whole area of Hengyanghsien, not a single anti-tank ditch was found, a fact which proves that there was a serious miscalculation on the part of the enemy.

The Japanese Forces, however, quickly advanced into Kwangsi Province, establishing control over the Hunan-Kweilin route. Chiyang and Lingling, and other centers were heavily damaged in the fight. From Hengyang to Chuanghsien it is a distance of two days by motor car. Advancing on the splendid motor road running in this area, the Japanese troops occupied Kweilin in a speedy operation.

In the frontier districts between Hunan and Kwangsi, what strikes our eyes is the shape of mountains towering sharply into the sky. These mountains form a chain of natural fortifications. The towns in these districts, where the local offices of Chungking were situated, received heavy damage during the operations. Kwangsi Province excepting the frontier districts, is well known for its roads. Such leaders as Li Tsung-jen and Pi Tsung-hsi had stressed road-making and organization of the people as the essential condition for the prosperity of Kwangsi. The people of Kwangsi like the people of Hunan, are making their own security and prosperity the first point of their policy.

CHIANG'S SPEECH BARES CHUNGKING-YENAN RIFT

Domei

PEKING, March 18.—Chiang Kai-shek's speech delivered on March 1 was not only unsatisfactory and most provoking to Yenan but had the effect of rousing much excitement in the Yenan regime.

Revealing what had transpired in the conference of representatives of Chungking and Yenan for an agreement on questions separating the two regimes, Chiang's speech showed how Yenan rejected all the proposals of Chungking, and how stoutly Yenan opposed the proposal of Chungking for the unification of the Chungking and Yenan armies and the permitting of American soldiers to take part in the operations against Japan.

There was all the more cause for Yenan to feel resentment at the speech of Chiang in that it created the impression that Chungking acquiesced in the proposal of Yenan for the establishment of a Coalition Cabinet to displace the present Kuomintang Government with the claim that there was an intention on the part of the speaker to establish a Wartime Political Council by means of which the Communist Party and all political organizations in China would take part in the work of the Wartime Cabinet.

The feelings of the Yenan regime toward the Chiang speech of March 1 were reflected in the critical article published a few days ago by the Sin Hwa Jih Pao, organ of the Yenan regime, on the Chiang speech.

The following three points were brought out in the Jih Pao article:

1. Chungking agreed to recognize Yenan. In return it asked permission to take over the Yenan army and the areas under Yenan authority.
2. Chungking sought to reform the Yenan army by the agency of a three-man committee composed of representatives of America, Chungking, and Yenan. There was no word concerning the reform of its army.
3. Chungking did not touch on the question of the method of choosing the delegates from occupied areas to the People's Convention which will determine the Constitution of China.

The conclusion reached by the leaders of Yenan after the reading of the Chiang speech was that it was an attempt to perpetuate the system of a despotic government and at the same time a denial of a democratic government.

The Ta Kung Pao, organ of the Chungking regime, quick to react against the growing critical attitude of Yenan toward the Chiang speech, remarked:

"Yenan made a violent personal attack on Chiang Kai-shek which had the effect of exciting the public opinion of Chungking."

For Chungking and Yenan to settle their differences by compromise is out of the question under the circumstances, one of which is the rapid increase in the feeling of distrust with which Yenan regards Chungking.

ENEMY PLANES CONTINUE AIR ATTACKS ON TAIWAN

U.S. Fighter and Bomber Formations Intensify Activities Over Various Island Points

Domei

TAIWAN BASE, March 18.—A formation of about 150 enemy fighter and bomber planes based in the Philippines with B-24's as its mainstay attacked various areas here at about 10 a.m. Friday. After bombing military establishments and city areas, the enemy attackers fled toward the south by 3:30 p.m. the same day. Damage on the Japanese side was slight.

Again, on the following day, an aggregate total of 80 B-24's in several formations appeared over [illegible], Taichu and Tainan at 10:30 a.m. and blind-bombed military [illegible], cities, and villages. All the attackers fled southward at about 2 p.m.

Despicable Enemy Air Attacks

By I. INOUYE
Of the Military Press Corps

TAIWAN BASE, March 18.—The daily raids that the enemy have conducted on Taiwan for two months since the attack on January 3 were at first mainly confined to military establishments and port facilities, but now, revealing point blank their destructive wantonness, the enemy are set upon the complete devastation of cities and the terror-raiding of the civilian population.

Despicable in its indiscriminate bombings was the raid on Takao on February 27 and on Tainan on March 1 when several echelon formations of Philippine-based B-24's came soaring over the cities, blind-bombing the 150,000 inhabitants. Widening the scope of their attacks, the enemy further carried out large-scale raids on Taihoku City and environs on March 16 bombing the city limits right and left.

It is noteworthy that raids by B-24's have increased while B-29's having their base on the continent have practically ceased to participate in raids on Taiwan for the reason that these are being directed to attacks on Japan Proper from the Marianas. It is the enemy's tactics to disrupt and put Taiwan which is the right hand defense for Japan into a state of chaos with their Philippine-based B-24's. At the same time the United States air force in China in collaboration with the India army are scheming to enmesh the Japanese occupied territories in the South in a wholesale attack from the air.

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EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES TO STOP CLASSROOM WORK

Temporary Step Taken to Effect Total Mobilization of Students

In order to effect the total mobilization of students, all the colleges, universities and schools throughout Japan except the junior grades of national schools will stop their classroom work for one year beginning April 1, in accordance with the decision reached at the Cabinet meeting on Sunday, it was jointly announced by the Education Ministry and the Board of Information on the same day.

In this connection, it was further revealed that students will hereafter devote themselves to the task of increasing the production of foodstuffs and munitions, or they will engage in national defense and important research work. Immediately following the total mobilization of students, student corps will be organized, while those engaged in research work indispensable for the prosecution of the war will continue their studies in their respective fields. Whether they be on farms or in factories, they will be given some cultural and academic training.

Some students enrolled in science and engineering courses will be exempted from manual labor so that they will be able to continue their studies. However, they will be so guided that they can complete their courses in the shortest possible period. In order to clarify the new educational policy, the wartime educational ordinance will be issued soon.

Private schools, colleges, universities and other educational institutes will also observe the new educational regulations. Expenses for organizing student corps and running expenses of schools will be paid by the Government.

Regarding the new policy, Education Minister Count Hideo Kodama said, "This is the time that all the 100,000,000 people must rise as one to defend the Divine Land. Some of the weighty responsibilities of defending the country must be shouldered by students who are imbued with peerless patriotism and a spirit of service to the nation. The daily training of the people has been conducted in accordance with the Imperial Way so that they may be able to serve the State in critical times. The day has come when this training will bear fruit in action, and the students will perform their duties of defending the Divine Land."

Women Artists Aid Army

A volunteer service corps of 20 women artists who have been making the rounds of Army bases and industrial fronts armed with paint and brush to brighten the lives of the soldiers and workers have decided to take a more direct part in the war effort. One group of 10 under Artist Etsu Sakurai is learning to drive automobiles with the intention of mitigating transportation problems as soon as their driving licenses have been granted, while the remaining 10 under Miss Haruko Hasegawa have donned nurses' uniform and are being initiated into their duties at an Army hospital since last Thursday.

Burma Defense Studied

Domei

RANGOON, March 16.—The Japan-Burma Supreme Defense Coordination Conference was opened today, with the aim of formulating measures for smashing British-American schemes to disturb the people of Burma. The supreme policy respecting Burma's defense was also fully discussed. At the conference the question of sending the main force of the Burmese National Army to the first fighting lines seems to have also been discussed. Shortly the main strength of the Burmese National Army under the command of Major General Makin Aung San, Defense Minister, will fight the British and American forces on the firing lines.

India Club Officers

At the general meeting of the India Club, held on March 8, the following office bearers and the committee were reelected for the year 1945: V. J. Patel, Hon. President; M. J. Patel, Secretary; A. M. Pandya, Hon. Treasurer; N. J. Jayaswal and D. Harilal as committee members and S. C. Das as Hon. Auditor.

Social and General

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer was host at a dinner given in honor of Field Marshal Shunroku Hata, Inspector General of Military Education, on March 16 at 6 p.m. at the German Embassy. Other high ranking officers of the Japanese Army as well as members of the German Embassy were also invited.

The 335th lecture meeting of the Nippon Gaisei Kyokai was held at the Nippon Gaisei Kyokai Hall on March 20 from 1 p.m. The subject of the afternoon's lecture was "Recent Conditions in French Indo-China" and the speaker was Mr. Tetsu Hagiwara, Chief of the Second Section of the Administrative Bureau of the Foreign Office.

Miss Okada Escapes From Jaws of Death 4 Times in Nightmarish Flight From Saipan

By O. OTA
Of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN BASE IN TAIWAN, March 17.—She could not and would not die. That was the burning conviction that kept her on. Fleet bombardments, carpet bombings, flight from island to island nor hazardous perils encountered as time and time again she was set adrift only strengthened the resolve of Yokohama born 18 year-old Miss Komaji Okada, never to die until the enemy had been defeated. Her escape from Saipan three days after the enemy landing there, the consequent dangers she underwent as she finally managed to reach Taiwan and safety are an epic of courage and fighting spirit that inspires admiration.

As one of the escaping party she was helped by natives who provided them with food and a simple dugout boat in which they rowed down a small river. For two days and two nights they drifted in the open sea when suddenly an enemy plane appeared and rained a hail of machine-gun bullets on the poor defenseless party. There was no recourse but to jump into the water to protect themselves from the deadly missiles.

Miss Okada was hit in the thigh and though the surrounding water was reddened with the blood that was oozing out, she never lost consciousness and ever driven by the thought that no enemy should dare kill her, she applied a tourniquet with a towel as she precariously hung to the side of the capsized boat. The eight hours that ensued as she swam or floated around until she was picked up by a Japanese warship were a nightmarish inferno of anguish and torture.

She was receiving medical treatment at a certain island where she was taken when circumstances made evacuation from this island urgent. Once again she fled, but this time the boat she was fleeing on was attacked by enemy submarines. Swimming about in the water, she was sure that luck would not desert her. The bodies of many of her dead companions came floating and would bump into her with the waves. As she saw these poor victims she could not help but renew her determination to live.

The second island that she landed on was Cebu. With each successive day enemy bombings were intensified on this island. Flight from this place seemed ordained. As if some evil force were working against her to snuff out her life—the life which she so treasured because she was going to live to see the end of the enemy—the vessel on which she was escaping from Cebu was attacked by a formation of enemy planes. But Providence was with her. Managing to jump overboard and making use of a lifeboat she finally reached San Fernando on Luzon Island where fierce fighting had already begun.

It was her lot to see the bloody devastating battles on Luzon but inspired by the dauntless spirit of the Japanese soldiers there, she once again left the Philippine Islands, the fourth flight since Saipan and reached Taiwan to pass on the inspiration she had received from the fighting men to the people of Taiwan.

2 HIGH NAVAL OFFICERS POSTHUMOUSLY HONORED

Late Vice Admiral Endo and Takagi Promoted to Rank Of Full Admiral

Posthumous promotion to full-fledged admiral was announced for Vice Admiral Kiichi Endo and Vice Admiral Takeo Takagi by the Navy Ministry on Sunday. The late Admiral Endo was killed in action in the Southeastern Pacific area, while the late Admiral Takagi died a gallant death in the Central Pacific area. Funeral services for the two admirals were solemnized at 9 a.m. on Monday at the Aoyama Funeral Hall under the sponsorship of the Navy Ministry.

The late Admiral Endo hailed from Tokyo. After his graduation from the Naval Staff College, he had filled many important naval positions, including military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, commander of the warship Kinu, secretary in the Supreme Military Council, chief-of-staff at the Yokosuka Naval Station, and others. At the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he was Director of the Total War Research Institute. Later, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of a certain Fleet. In the New Guinea operation, the late Admiral Endo rendered brilliant services in cooperation with the Army Forces.

The late Admiral Takagi also was graduated from the Naval Staff College and had filled many important posts, including commander of the warships Takao and Mutsu, chief-of-staff of the Second Fleet, Director of the Second Department of the Naval General Staff, and others. He took part in the Legaspi, Davao and Jolo Island operations at the time of the outbreak of the current war and later was engaged in the Dutch East Indies operation. He also participated in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

Obituary

Vice-Admiral Chubu Sakurai, retired, passed away from a stroke of celebral apoplexy at his Fusan home, Chosen, Friday. He was 58 years old. He had been adviser to the Chosen Aircraft Company. The deceased was a brother of Major General Chuon Sakurai, retired, and noted author of "The Human Bullets."

Seiichi Nakase, president of the Yokohama Port Transportation Company, passed away from ulcer of the stomach on March 15. He was 64 years old. Mr. Nakase served in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for 30 years and became the first president of the Port Transportation Company.

Tomomi Kakimoto, 58, Director of the Criminal Affairs Department of the Chiba Local Court, died of acute pneumonia at his Chiba home on March 13.

Tetsutaro Sakurai, 81, former Mayor of Kobe and former president of the Bank of Taiwan, died of illness at his Yodobashi home on February 20.

Teizan Ichiryusai, 70, noted storyteller of Tokyo, was killed during the Tokyo air raid on March 10.

Dowager Marchioness Haruko Komura, wife of the late Marquis Kinichi Komura, who used to be the Chief of the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office, died from illness at her Hayama villa on March 6. She was 59 years old. The deceased was a daughter of the late Baron Shigenobu Hirayama, Privy Councillor, and once served in the Imperial Court as High Court Lady.

Kwaisha Nakamura, one of the most famous woman impersonators of Kabuki plays in Osaka, was burned to death with his grandson in his arms at his home during last Wednesday's enemy air raid on Osaka. The deceased was 69 years old.

REORGANIZATION IS SET FOR FINANCIAL HOUSES

Amalgamation of Banks, Trust, Insurance Companies to Meet Wartime Needs Projected

Along with the reorganization of war industries, Japan's financial institutions are also planning changes to meet the requirements of the prevailing situation. The Japan Savings Bank has already been established as the first step toward amalgamation in that line, while the local banks have created the Joint Investment Bank as the organ for pooling their resources.

The tightening of cooperation among the leading bank by the establishment of a common organ has been considered necessary for some time, especially for financing war industries. In this connection, the representatives of such banks held a conference on March 16 at the Bank of Japan, which was also attended by the Finance Minister. A concrete plan for the creation of the organ in question is now expected to be adopted before the end of the week.

The new organ contempleted as the common organization for the leading banks is understood to follow the line of the Joint Investment Bank above mentioned, in its main features, to be developed also as the organ for pooling the resources of larger institutions. The establishment of the new organ will secure closer cooperation between the Finance Ministry, the Bank of Japan, and the principle banks, in keeping with the reorganization of war industries.

The reorganization of the life insurance and trust business in general will also be carried out. With respect to the life insurance business, the Central Insurance Council to be inaugurated on April 1 will form the nucleus for further reorganization. As regards the trust business, several companies have already been amalgamated with banking institutions, namely, the Sanwa Trust with the Sanwa Bank, the Central Trust Company with the Tokai Bank, the Kobe Trust Company with the Kobe Bank, and the Akita Trust Company with the Akita Bank. The same process will continue for some time.

In this connection, it is stated, however, that the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Yasuda, and Daiichi Trust companies will remain in all probability as separate institutions, with amalgamation with the banking institutions of the respective interests, but with necessary modifications in the business items.

In banking circles, it is expected that the presidents of several leading banks will retire in April, making way for younger men.

Opens Sikiang Waterway

Domei

CANTON, March 19.—With the capture of Shaokwan, the 7th war zone of the enemy, by the Japanese Forces, complete rehabilitation of the occupied area has been progressively carried out. In conformity with the Japanese program of reconstruction, the Japanese Army in China has reopened Sikiang to the public at the same time making the great waterway of Tungkiang in the Kwangtung area free for general use, it was announced yesterday under the names of the Supreme Commanders of the Army and Navy.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE SET FOR CONSTRUCTION ORGAN

Aim Is to Mobilize Total Power of Engineering Enterprises

At the 32nd meeting of the National General Mobilization Council, which was held at the Prime Minister's official residence at 3 p.m. on Friday, the draft Imperial Ordinance concerning the establishment of the Wartime Construction Corporation was discussed and passed in its original form. Attending the meeting were Munitions Minister Shigeru Yoshida, Munitions Vice-Minister Kakichi Takeuchi and members of the various committees.

By the principles decided upon, as revealed by the Board of Information, the establishment of the Wartime Construction Corporation, indicated by the Cabinet decision on February 23 in regard to the establishment of a structure for wartime construction, has been brought into the concrete realm. This sets up a system for the centralized receiving of orders for wartime construction jobs.

The principles decided upon provide for the composite control and conduct by the Corporation of engineering enterprises and also for the Corporation's conduct of the necessary management. The Corporation will control and guide the members under its structure and carry out construction enterprises besides establishing training facilities for skilled workers, mutual help establishments for workers. The Corporation will also deal with associated enterprises such as plants for the repairing of machinery.

The Corporation will be formed by those conducting construction enterprises and their organs, comprised of nine groups and 500 occupational associations. The step thus unites into a single solid mass the constructors and the total power of their work.

Diet Committees Meet

While there was no plenary session on Monday, the House of Peers opened its first, second, third and fourth sub-committee meetings of the Petitions Committee as well as the House of Peers Ordinance Revision Committee meeting during the morning. In the House of Representatives, a committee meeting for deliberating the temporary suspension of by-election was opened in the afternoon. Two other meetings were held.

Death Notice

BERNARDO ANTONIO MACHADO died at his residence No. 39 Tenjin-cho 2-chome, Suma-ku, Kobe, of heart disease, on 13th March, 1945, at 11:45 p.m., Age 73 years old.

Shanghai, Portuguese Papers please copy.

Death Notice

USABURO NISHIGORI died at his residence, No. 393, Honmoku Motomachi, Naka-ku, Yokohama on 14th March, at 4:20 p.m.,

(The date of Service will be announced later)

YASUO NISHIGORI
(Now in the Army)
MABLE ALICE NISHIGORI.

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, March 20

BERLIN IS PREPARED

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Berlin has become a great fortified city in preparation for the grand anti-Axis offensive from the east and west. The People's Army in charge of the defense of Berlin as well as young and old, men and women outside the capital—virtually the entire nation—are jointly pouring their strength into the war, directly or indirectly.

The strength of the city can be understood from the following: For one, although the city is being subjected to unprecedentedly large-scale air raids by the Anglo-American air forces which use more than 1,000 heavy bombers at one time, and though the people have to endure an extremely hard life with a dearth of electricity, gas, water, and coal, there is not even the slightest indication of the people's spirit having cracked in the least. Moreover, it is even being conjectured in some quarters that the Red Army will choose the strategy of making a wide encirclement around Berlin in order to avoid the difficulties, great beyond imagination, which would be encountered in case of street fighting in Berlin.

The war resolve of the Germans is now at its peak, but at one time the stability of the people's mind was, if only temporarily, upset by the enemy forces' breakthrough of the national borders and their surging advance, along with the enemy's propaganda schemes—such as the talk to the effect that the National Socialist Party leaders would not defend Berlin to the last but would shift toward Munich where they would continue their resistance by utilizing the crack forces withdrawn from the Italian Front.

Moreover, it appears that even the statements by German leaders were at one time misunderstood. The impression was gained that they were preparing to resort to the strategy of long-term resistance by guerilla action, rather than a final battle to mark the end of the current European War. It is thus said that there appears to have been a moment when the people were doubtful as to the outcome, and when, in spite of the great trust held as a matter of course in the organizing strength of the Party, apprehensions were entertained temporarily about political difficulties.

What swept away from the German popular mind this situation of uncertainty which might have possibly lead to a political crisis, and what on the contrary welded all into one solid fighting force on a nationwide scale, was the bold decision to defend Berlin to the end. It was not merely the declaration that effected this change, it was the actual construction pushed ahead to turn Berlin into a fortress, and the stationing of fighting personnel to their posts.

While all citizens and organs not urgently required for the fighting were evacuated, all the important fighting personnel remained in the capital to take the lead in the defense of the city.

BASEMENT RAID SHELTERS REQUIRE CAREFUL STUDY

Nihon Sangyo Stresses Reinforcement of Construction, also Barricades and Plumbing

Basements of steel-frame and ferro-concrete buildings, at least as they are, do not provide safe air raid shelters. This has often been pointed out by experts; but how can basements of office and apartment buildings be made reasonably secure against air raids? A knowledge of the subject will be useful, says the Nippon Sangyo Shimbun, as tall buildings may be chosen by enemy aircraft as special targets of attack.

Bombs of 250 kilograms now dropped by the enemy may easily penetrate down to the fourth floor from the top. The question is then how to strengthen the ceiling of the basement or the ground floor of the building. This may be done by additional layers of reinforced concrete. In case this is impossible or impracticable, the basement may be divided into several sections by sand bags piled up to the ceiling. The bags properly piled up will also serve as additional pillars supporting the ceiling.

The basements of office and apartment buildings are usually so built as to let light in from the side of the pavement, so that side of the basement is not strongly built. This may be remedied by a barricade or sand bags built or piled up inside or outside of the basement. This will also protect the basement from the effects of bombs exploding on the pavement or on the street.

The walls of the basement may be strengthened with reinforced concrete, for the bombs launched by the enemy may drop not vertically but obliquely. In case the exit of a basement is blocked with falling debris, those inside the basement may be suffocated or literally scorched to death. Against this danger, a barricade of sand bags built or placed in a proper position will be useful.

The treatment of gas, water, and other tubes, and electric wire must also be studied beforehand.

Ino Made Chairman

Hiroya Ino, Diet member and former Agriculture and Forestry Minister, has been nominated for chairman of the Diet Members' Association of the Gokoku Doshikai, new political faction consisting of seceders from the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association. Rear Admiral Toshio Matsunaga, retired, Diet member, is vice-chairman.

REMISSION OF TAXES SET FOR AIR RAID SUFFERERS

Persons Owning Businesses Heavily Damaged Will Be Allowed One Year's Grace

Remission of taxes, either complete or partial, will be granted on application of the war sufferers concerned, under the laws and regulations relating to the subject.

The business tax, tax on business income, and tax on war profits will be remitted 100 per cent when the person concerned suffers a heavy property loss, in case the total income per year of the taxpayer in question does not exceed ¥30,000; 70 per cent, if the total income does not exceed ¥100,000; and 50 per cent when it exceeds ¥100,000. The period of remission is one year from the month the damage or loss occurred.

The tax on the income of wage or salary earners affected will be remitted 100 per cent, if the annual amount is not more than ¥5,000, and 50 per cent when it is ¥5,000 or upward. The period of remission is also one year. For an income of ¥30,000 or upward, however, there will be no remission.

The owners of houses will have the house tax completely remitted for the building or buildings heavily damaged or utterly destroyed. In case the damage is heavy, the tax will be remitted for a period of five years, according to the extent of the damage.

The succession duties will be remitted 100 per cent permitted for a property of ¥30,000, if the succession occurs as the consequence of a death caused by or resulting from enemy action. The extent of remission is 50 per cent for a property not exceeding ¥50,000 in value, and 20 per cent for a property exceeding ¥50,000. There will be no remission, however, for property valued at ¥100,000 or upward.

The war sufferers in urban areas will be sent into rural districts to boost agricultural production, while the physicians who have lost their practice in consequence of enemy action will be mobilized for the relief of war victims.

FOODSTUFF DISTRIBUTION IS BOLSTERED IN TOKYO

Authorities Take Full Steps to Ensure Adequate Provisions For Metropolitan Residents

The authorities and others are exerting their utmost efforts to the care of those who have suffered in the enemy's aerial attack on Tokyo nearly a week ago, and have the situation well under control. Distribution of daily necessities has been restored to normal in practically all parts of the Metropolis, and new measures are being enforced to provide for future emergencies.

There is some delay in the delivery of rice in limited areas of the Metropolis, according to Mr. Hayashi, Director of the Tokyo Food Management Association, but this is not due to any deficiency in available foodstuff supplies. As soon as the transportation system begins to work normally, which will be within a few days, Metropolitan residents will receive their supplies as regularly as they did before the raid.

"There is no reason for fearing," said Mr. Hayashi, "that the sufferers may run short of rice. They are supposed to have sufficient rice to last them five days. Even if they do not have this rice, they can get their rice the next day after they get registered as members of the households which are accommodating them.

"There are cases where sufferers receive rice from the neighborhood association in addition to their regular supplies. Certainly they are entitled to this consideration. The rice which is supplied to the sufferers is unhulled, whereas the rice received by other residents of the Metropolis is hulled. This is another reason why we should show as much generosity as possible toward the sufferers."

The raid has not affected in the least the distribution of vegetable to the residents of the Metropolis. On the contrary, there has been a steady increase in the quantity of vegetable, which is delivered to the residents every three days; from March 15 the quantity was incrased to 30 momme from the previous 20 momme.

Since the raid, from 30,000 to 35,000 kwan per day of the Miura brand of radish has been finding its way into Tokyo, according to Mr. Ishizuka, of the Tokyo Vegetable Control Association. It is his policy to insure that Tokyo shall stock as much vegetable produced within the city limits as possible against rainy days. He expects that there will be a greater flow of various types of vegetable into the Metropolis; this gives hope that the residents may receive 50 momme of vegetable every three days after March 30.

There is some delay in the delivery of miso and soy to the residents of the Metropolis, says Mr. Ishihara, Director of the Food Department of the Tokyo Metropolis. This is due to a gap in the distribution system. It has been arranged for the retail dealers to deal directly with the producers' organization, and it will not be long before the system will be working satisfactorily.

Mr. Ishihara says that more subsidiary food will be distributed to the sufferers so that they may not be burdens on the households which are taking care of them.

He also says that special supplies of canned goods will be made available to residents of the Metropolis as a whole and that the sufferers will receive more than those residents who have not suffered. As for salted fish, it has been distributed to the residents of the Metropolis for the first time after the raid.

There is an intention on the part of the Tokyo Marine Product Control Company, according to Mr. Moriguchi, Head of the Business Department of the organization, to distribute fish to householders once every six days. More than 70 per cent of the residents will receive fresh fish and the remainder salted fish. Under this plan each resident will receive 20 momme of fresh or 17 momme of salted fish a day.

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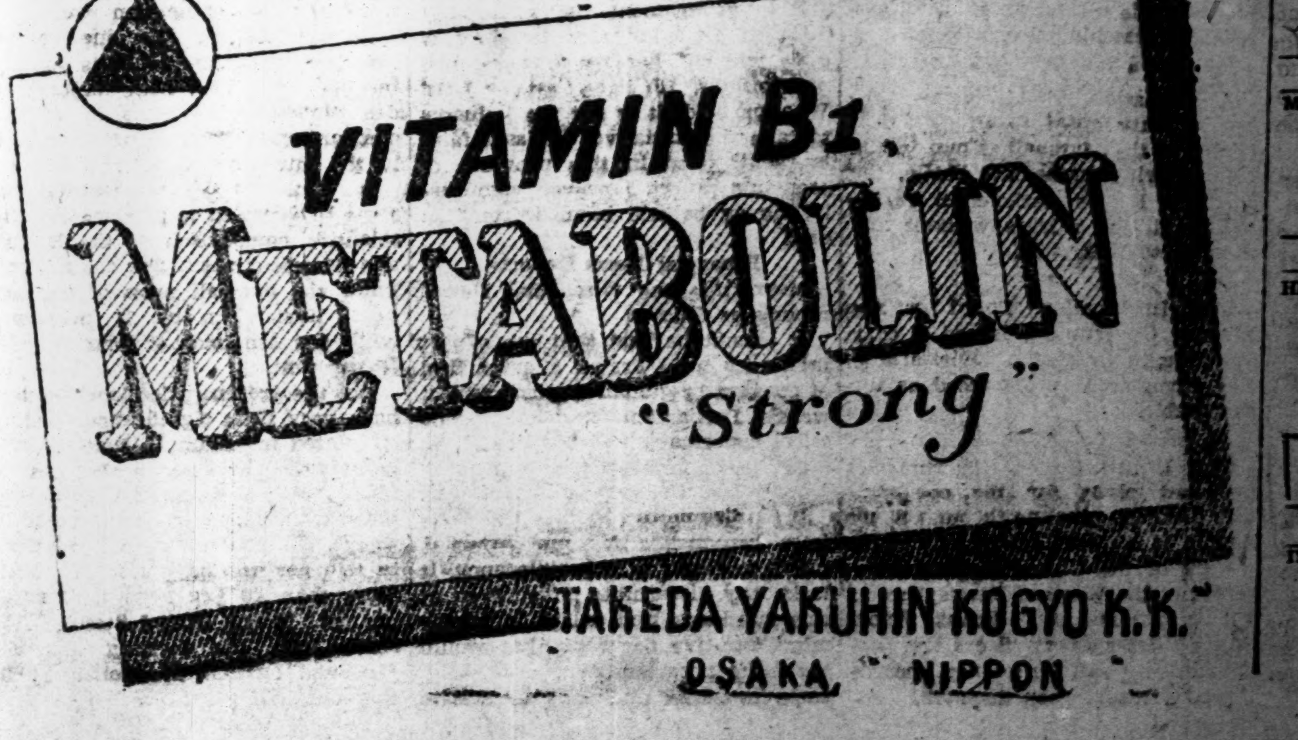

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1945

America's Next Move In China

The recent break-up of the much discussed negotiations for a compromise between Chungking and Yenan has been a severe blow to the plans of the United States which hoped to utilize these two regimes as the foundation of a military offensive against Japan from the Chinese mainland. With Chou En-lai upon his departure from Chungking on February 17 caustically explaining how Chungking's insincerity caused the failure of the negotiations, and with Chiang Kai-shek heatedly replying in his speech of March 1 that Yenan's intransigence was responsible for the failure to reach a compromise, all hopes for an agreement have virtually disappeared. In fact, in view of the fundamentally irreconcilable character of the two parties, as indicated by their persistent bickerings ever since their uneasy truce in 1937, there could have been no real grounds for expecting at any time the abatement of their inevitable hostility.

To the United States this failure of her cherished scheme is a serious set-back to her military plans. Relying upon her material power and the undoubted need of both Chungking and Yenan for American supplies, the United States had apparently hoped to be able to force the two Chinese groups to clasp hands so as to present a united front against Japan. Urgently feeling the necessity of utilizing the cooperation of these two groups to facilitate her own military operations on the Chinese mainland against Japan, the United States has been resorting to extensive machinations to attain her object. Under pressure of this necessity, it is not likely that the United States will easily give up her efforts despite the recent failure of her plan.

The intentions of the United States have been indicated in various ways. The New York Sun commented that one of the chief tasks confronting President Roosevelt after his return from the Crimea Conference is the delicate and difficult work of reconciling the Chungking and Yenan regimes in order to direct their combined power in the war against Japan. The arrival in Washington of Major General Patrick Hurley, American ambassador to Chungking, and Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, commander of the American forces in China, for consultation with President Roosevelt shows that the United States is losing no time in devising new ways of resuming her efforts.

What the United States has ultimately in mind was revealed by General Joseph Stilwell, former commander of the American forces in China, in a speech before a gathering of munitions manufacturers at Cleveland on March 3. Declaring that the main body of the Japanese Army is stationed on the Continent, he held that the American army would have to meet this highly formidable force in China and Manchoukuo.

In this operation on the Chinese mainland, the United States obviously hopes to make use of the manpower resources of China. It is for this purpose that the American forces opened the Ledo Road at a considerable sacrifice, and are now attempting to send to Chungking a large number of military officers and technical service troops together with aircraft, tanks, and artillery. These are obviously to be used as training cadres to prepare large Chungking contingents to take the field as the mainstay of the American operations against Japan. It is in order to facilitate these activities that the United States has been so anxious to bring about the military collaboration of Chungking and Yenan.

But with the possibility of Chungking-Yenan collaboration abruptly blocked by the recent break in the negotiations, the United States will have no alternative but to adopt at least temporarily the policy of supplying equipment to each of the two factions so as to utilize them separately without attempting immediately to reconcile them politically. While she will naturally try to reduce friction between the two regimes to a minimum, the United States will have to allot supplies between them as she deems appropriate, leaving the political situation in status quo for the time being.

Such a policy may not be the most satisfactory arrangement from the point of view of military effectiveness, but the results in some respects will not be totally unwelcome to the United States. For what the United States seeks in China is not true national unification. While the utilization of China's manpower in the prosecution of the war is America's immediate aim, she has in mind for the future a far-reaching economic exploitation of China. A weak and divided China incapable of resisting American encroachments is therefore not a disadvantage to the United States. The activities of Donald Nelson, former head of the War Production Board, of Major General Robert McClure's direction of Chungking's transportation system, the linking of the new Chungking fapi to the American dollar, and the dispatching of American technicians to Chungking under the pretext of strengthening the fighting power of the Chungking forces, all have as their real object the making of preparations for America's postwar economic inroads into China. These activities have not really helped to strengthen Chungking but have actually resulted in its weakening through the loss of its autonomy and freedom of action to American control.

Chungking has been so severely hit by its military and economic distress that it has not been able to resist this American encroachment. But many of the Chungking leaders have not failed to become alarmed at the consequences of this development, particularly in view of the object lesson offered by the dire fate which has befallen the so-called "liberated" countries of Europe. These Chungking intellectuals are under no illusions regarding the real character of American policy which is motivated by nothing other than inordinate and insatiable ambition for world hegemony. While not averse to making use of American supplies, these Chungking leaders realize the necessity of not falling too completely under American control. It is certain that while the United States is seeking to utilize Chungking, Chungking on its part will seek to utilize American aid for its own purposes. This evident attitude of the more progressive of the Chungking leaders must cause considerable concern to the United States.

With the United States and Chungking both trying to make use of each other, the future relations with Yenan constitutes a further complication which only adds to the interest. It is certain that whatever the United States may attempt, the Chinese are not so foolish as to be toyed with by the Americans indefinitely.

A Year Ago Today
March 21, 1944

A unit of enemy planes, consisting of B-24's, B-25's and fighters, six in all, attempted a morning raid on the eastern tip of Bougainville Island. Counterattacking them with furious anti-aircraft gunfire, the Japanese Units on the spot succeeded in beating all of them off. In retreating in confusion, two enemy medium-sized planes made a head-on collision and fell after catching fire.

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A formation of 14 enemy B-25 bombers attempted to attack Yaluit Island in the Marshall Group in the night. Giving immediate battle, the Japanese Forces stationed there repulsed all the raiders without any damage to their side.

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The Information Board of the Finnish Government issued a communique, in which the Soviet armistice terms were pronounced as unacceptable.

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The United States Government's proposed plans for the construction of an oil pipeline through Saudi Arabia is dictated solely by the depleting of the United States oil reserves in the Western Hemisphere at a "dangerous rate," Frank Knox, United States Navy Secretary, declared at a press conference, according to a Washington dispatch.

BRITAIN'S POSTWAR TRADE

Restoration of International Trade Vitally Necessary

The Economist on January 27, writes under the heading of "Export or Die" as follows:

So many problems are nowadays described (and rightly) as crucial and urgent that it is difficult to establish order of precedence in the public mind. Yet, if there is one matter which, second only to victory, should be regarded as vital to the future welfare of the British community it is the restoration of the international trade.

Unfortunately it is currently fashion among one school of economists to cast some doubt on what should be beyond the question. Their argument defies largely from the fact that dry cargo imports into the United Kingdom, which were 55,000,000 tons a year in prewar, have been successfully reduced to less than 23,000,000 tons in 1942 and to not much more than 25,000,000 tons in 1944.

If this large reduction could be achieved, surely, it is argued, the country could get along even in peacetime with fewer imports than it had in prewar—not perhaps with savings of 60 per cent as in wartime but with savings of 30 per cent.

This argument is wholly fallacious. Of the total reduction in imports, over 10,000,000 tons is accounted for by timber, wood pulp and paper also. If the country is to have a building program and free press these imports will and must be restored.

Wrong Criterion

But, in any case, weight is a wrong criterion for peacetime when the limiting factor on the British imports is the ability to pay for them, and the right of way by adding up the various categories of goods is therefore by their value rather than their weight.

If wartime imports are listed by their values, in such a way as to ignore mere changes of the price level (that is, in technical terms, if they are valued throughout at the 1935 prices), then the aggregate in 1943 is discovered to be as much as 79 per cent of prewar figures, even after munitions are excluded.

With all the restrictions and shortages of wartime it has been proved possible to dispense with only 21 per cent of prewar imports.

When timber papers are restored, when citrus fruit is once more imported, when other necessary relaxations of returning peace are carried out, it is doubtful whether the country will find it possible to dispense with more than one-tenth of its prewar imports.

Broadly speaking there are no unnecessary imports. There is no escape from the necessity of finding the means to import as much as before. Any failure will lead to permanent restrictions on a wide range of activities.

Moreover, it so happens that restrictions of imports would hurt precisely those forms of consumption that it is the object of the public policy to encourage.

Lord Keynes once remarked that in this country the poor lived on imports and the rich lived on the poor.

A very large part of the consumption of the well-to-do consist directly or indirectly of the British labor and would not necessarily be affected by a break down in imports.

Masses Will Be Affected

It is the basic consumption of the masses that would be prejudiced. Cheap imported food might in a long time and with great effort be partly replaced by home-grown food—though at higher cost. Lack of raw materials would inescapably limit the activity of the industry. Nothing else in fact could do so much as to damage at once the three ideals of a higher standard of living, full employment and greater equality in welfare.

Not long ago, one of the most important industries in the country found itself for the first time in many years with a little of its product to spare after meeting all war requirements and therefore in a position to make the first beginning with restoration of its export trade. It sought guidance on whether this would be welcome to the authorities; on whether exports in the finished or unfinished form were best, and to which countries; and on foreign exchange consideration. It was told, in substance, to find its own answers.

The government is apparently disposed to think that its duty is done when it has listed the export prohibitions. For the rest, as Lord Woolton said, it is for the industry to take the initiative. Laissez faire is reenthroned in this province of economic policy, however vigorously it may be still banned from the rest.

Financial News Reports

Meanwhile the "Financial News" reports as follows:

It cannot be said that the export industries have drawn a great deal of comfort or guidance from the last week's Parliamentary debate. The only concrete step mentioned to promote exports is the impending extension of the Export Department.

It is disquieting to find the Minister responsible for our external trade, dwelling with complacency. It lacks any discernible policy even at this late stage and delays in taking administrative decisions that would show the exporters where they may hope to stand and fails to declare what the general priority for exports will be in relation to many other demands on our resources. Nor will anybody be greatly enlightened by the stale general statement that for some time after the war there will be a "tremendous demand from the world" for whatever goods we can produce. At this stage, industry is entitled to expect some indication of the likely direction of the exports geographically, their broad composition and above all the principles on which our trade is to be conducted.

It is clear that for sometime, we cannot afford to supply on any scale any exports that will not produce imports in return. Everything points to the probability that after the war, the capital goods will form a larger proportion of our total brand than before.

As for the direction of trade, it is equally evident that for a time, at least Germany and Japan will be out of the world markets, as well as some of the other developed countries, such as France and Holland. Normally, that would not be good for international trade, since these countries are also large customers. In the postwar period, however, any reduction in the commercial purchases by this group should be fully set off by the increase in demand in the primary producing countries all over the world.

Factor of Efficiency

For a time, the distribution of trade between this country and the United States will be little affected by the considerations of price. When the first buying wave is over, however, our competitive position vis-a-vis other producers, must necessarily be governed once again by physical efficiency and its reflection in money costs at the prevailing exchange rates.

On the efficiency side, we recently had some disturbing comparisons of our productivity with the United States. Nobody questions that the equipment of our industry demands capital outlays totaling many hundreds of millions. But the issue should not be prejudged. It need not lapse into purely technocratic worship of the American methods.

On the subject of money costs, evidence so far available, is equally inconclusive. Very little importance can obviously be attached to the comparisons of sample prices quoted in the mutual and reports.

It should be the responsibility of some Department to produce a really scientific comparison of the British and American costs. For the rest, we know the over-all price of our exports have risen by 71 per cent, while the American exports only by 50 per cent.

But the present price levels, again, have very little significance. Kalder calculated for example, that the rise of only 33 per cent in the general price level is consistent with the increase of 54 per cent in the basic wages. At present, the hourly rates in this country have risen by little more than 40 per cent, against 50 per cent in the United States. And since 1938, the sterling has depreciated against the dollar by 17 and one-half per cent.

PEACE-LOVING NATIONS AND AGGRESSORS

Dumbarton Oaks Plan Designed to Perpetuate Anglo-American Domination of World

By Professor KOJIRO SUGIMORI
(From The Gaiko Jiho)

I shall in the present article trace the history of the superficial definitions given by the anti-Axis nations of the current phrases "peace-loving nations" and "aggressor nations." All the post-war plans of the Anglo-Americans are based on their assumption of victory, and for this reason have a semblance of unreality. An analysis of the expression "peace-loving nations" as used by our enemies indicates that this term is used as a cloak to maintain the status quo. The "aggressor nations" are those which obstruct their attempts at maintaining the status quo and at making territorial expansion.

We irrevocably deny the validity of such definitions. We do not admit their claim. But we should have a psychological and sociological understanding and perception of such definitions. Understanding and mental perception should always precede as a prerequisite all reforms. The Anglo-American enemies have been influenced by their egoism in holding various conferences such as the Dumbarton Oaks Conference.

It will be recalled that the United States refused to join the League of Nations Covenant. But this is only a superficial phenomenon. In essence, the United States was the central originator and supporter of the League. It is not accidental that Article 21 of the League Covenant recognizes the Monroe Doctrine. In understanding the world history of modern times it is essential to remember that no nation having an extensive territory failed to join the League of Nations or to remain therein with the feeling of easiness. True, all small nations also joined the League but their motives were entirely different from those of the big territorial nations. The former feared that they might lose their own independence if they failed to join the League; while the latter were motivated by their impudent, brazen-faced, never-satisfying wants for power, domination, monopoly and special privileges which they sought to keep in their hands. Yes, it is absolutely necessary to remember that not a single large territorial nation could remain out of the pale of the League of Nations. Unless we have this historical perception, we shall be at loss in perceiving the real nature of the latest development of modern history. True, there are nations like Japan who entered the League and then withdrew from it at some suitable time. This fact is also indicative of a significant current in the recent history of mankind.

End Drawing Near

Although I do not attach much importance to such Hegelian terminology as "affirmation, negative affirmation and synthetic affirmation", I recognize the convenience of using them from the standpoint of the philosophy of history in considering our present problem. The origin of the movement to maintain the status quo and greater territorial expansion by Britain or other nations which had established extensive territories, was inevitable in modern history. However, it is clear that such a movement was destined to prove a temporary affair. Its end is already drawing near. But there is no reason why its end should come without any resistance. The egoism of these nations would not permit the collapse of such a movement without resistance. They once made a horizontal organization in the form of the League and are now attempting to create another similar organization in order to forestall and crush the new and inevitable movement in world history. Thus, the Dumbarton Oaks Conference is the most recent representative phenomenon of such attempts. What is known as "collective security" is designed to maintain the status quo and even enlarge the special rights and privileges of the large territorial nations. Since numerous small nations lack real power, they are only playing the role of puppets for the strong nations.

Article 19 of the League of Nations Covenant was progressive in that it provided for peaceful revisions of the status quo. In reality, however, as it was the League Council that had the real power to decide such a question, this provision was a piece of hypocrisy. The League Council monopolized all importan rights under the League. Article 10 may be considered as a provision calculated to maintain the territorial status quo, while Article 5 provided for unanimity in the voting procedure. There was a chance that at least one nation under all circumstances would oppose any alteration of territorial division. Thus, it is quite clear that the League of Nations favored the maintenance of the status quo.

Is Revised Edition

The Dumbarton Oaks plan is a revised edition of the League of Nations. The only point of difference between the two organizations is that the former attempts to invest the right of employing coercive power against "aggressor nations" in the security council. (This is provided in Article 8). In the case of the Dumbarton Oaks plan too, the council is to hold real power both in name and actuality. This provision is to be monopolized by the five leading nations who are the permanent members of the Council. Thus, the new system is to be an extremely dictatorial and absolute structure. Article 11 provides for amendments but in respect to this, too, the council has the deciding power. Thus, there is absolutely no hope of making any revision of territorial arrangements. This is because the permanent members of the council will be composed of four nations, namely, the United States, Britain, another powerful nation and still another which the United States has been flattering as a big nation; and France is to be included in the course of time. An analysis will show that the first and third members listed above will be the most powerful members of the council. And we all know the vast territories which these two nations possess.

The Anti-War Pact which was concluded in 1929 is another predecessor of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. The pact prohibited by agreement all attempts to making war as instrument of national policy under all circumstances. It was sponsored chiefly by the United States at the suggestion by France. But among the Americans, a man like John Dewey criticized the pact in his book on Ethics (page 414), but his views, of course, do not represent the present opinion of his nation. However, what he says offers material of reflection for Roosevelt and his men. He states that war is sometimes the only remedy to being about a socially just territorial revision, a fact which is not recognized in the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

Both the Dumbarton Oaks plan and another plan recently advocated by Walter Lippmann stress the necessity of perpetuating the postwar new order under American and Allied sponsorship. Some Americans realize the necessity of such a permanent peace, seeing that the outbreak of the current war took place not long after the First World War. This psychology is inevitable for Americans, especially vis-a-vis Germany.

Although Lippmann has advocated the principle of regionalism, he is disclosing in no uncertain terms the inordinate American ambition of including into the American sphere the Western European bloc which is being vigorously advocated by Britain. He is also endeavoring to prevent Germany from siding with the Soviet Union. Noteworthy, indeed, is the subjective map of the world created by the American imperialistic psychology. These American imperialists are showing an ostrich policy by arguing that while it is right and natural for the United States to ally herself with Canada and Mexico, the Soviet Union would be disturbing the peace of the world if she should form an alliance with Mexico or Canada. They also present a mixed tragedy and comedy by forgetting Chungking entirely.

CHINA'S MOVIE INDUSTRY

Chinese Film Companies Have Chance to Develop

By TSUNEO HAZUMI

Ever since I crossed over to Shanghai immediately following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia until September of the following year, I was associated with Shanghai's motion picture world. That is, I was employed by the National Government-supervised China Motion Picture Company and the China Film Corporation.

There I was able to observe in detail the historic transformation of the international city of Shanghai under the War of Greater East Asia and visualize the intermingling of Japanese and Chinese cultures. In fact, I was able personally to play a part in some phases of those cultural functions myself.

Even though I may not have been able to contribute anything of value to the interfusion of Japanese and Chinese cultures, it was a fortunate fact for me that I was able to associate myself with motion picture work in the very arena of this international cultural activity.

Although it might be well known to anyone with some interest in the cultural policy of Greater East Asia, the history and progress of Shanghai's film industry is second only to that of Japan in Asia. The influence of the motion pictures produced there extends from Manchoukuo, in the north, to the various islands of the Southern Regions, which have large Chinese populations. Not only that, even the people of the unfortunately isolated Chungking controlled areas are closely following the events in the Chinese movie capital. However, it is not my purpose here to write about the whole panorama of either the China Motion Picture Company, or the China Film Corporation.

Produced Entirely by Chinese

Unlike Manchoukuo or North China, motion pictures in Central China are entirely produced by the Chinese and the Japanese collaborate only in providing films and other necessary materials or equipment. As a result of this and also because three or four pictures released each month are made with the sole object of entertaining and comforting the masses of the Peace Preservation areas, it might be said in some respects that their contents are a little too passive. When they are compared with the wartime films of Japan, this passiveness would probably appear even more accentuated.

But simply because this is the situation, it does not also follow that the Chinese producers are ignorant of or disinterested in Japanese pictures. Before the outbreak of the war, a Japanese picture was never publicly shown within China's movie world. The Hongkew district of Shanghai, with its large Japanese community was an exception, but in the leading film palaces of Shanghai, Peking, or Tientsin not only Japanese but even Chinese films never had a chance to be shown.

The influence of American pictures was simply overwhelming. But if it were asked if this meant that the general Chinese public was actually so enthusiastic about American films, the answer is no. It is granted that they were well received in Shanghai. But taking China as a whole this preponderant prestige and influence of American motion pictures were purely of a sectional nature, with Shanghai as the center.

The fact that the Chinese motion pictures were so overshadowed by productions of American rivals up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is a stark illustration of the passive nature of the Chinese film productions.

When the Japanese authorities entered the Shanghai International Settlement after the start of the war, they did not copy the high-handed methods of the Americans and try to shut out Chinese pictures from first class theaters there. On the contrary, such theaters were reformed to pave the way for Chinese films. And a preparatory period of one year was decided in which the Japanese motion pictures were to be released to the Chinese public in gradual doses. And in this interval we were forced to come face to face with the realization of the non-international character of Japanese pictures.

I often wondered whether it was adequate for our export pictures only to portray the homely, everyday aspects of life or be absorbed in reflecting trivial sentimentalities. I doubted whether such pictures which certainly lacked substance could convey to the other races the truly broad spirit of the Japanese people. My opinions and skepticism regarding Japanese pictures still remain the same. And it must be pointed out that the several Japanese pictures which were being released in the former International Settlement, in spite of these shortcomings, have created a deep impression on the minds of Chinese movie fans.

Leave Good Impression

I am referring to such productions as "Slave Ship," "Sugata Sanshiro (with a judo expert as the central character)," "Miyamoto Musashi (a famous sword expert in Japanese history)," "Naval Battles off Hawaii and Malai," and "The Kato Hayabusa Fighter Unit."

These were not released in Shanghai alone. I personally saw them screened before mixed Japanese and Chinese audiences in other representative Chinese cities of Nanking, Hankow and Soochow, with entertainment and comfort as the paramount objective.

In certain respects, these offerings are reminiscent of flamboyant American films of the hey-day of Hollywood production in Shanghai. But the fundamental difference is that while American pictures catered to the idle rich and leisure classes of Shanghai's international community, our pictures have been distributed over a wider area and among better classes of people. For example, the "Naval Battle Off Hawaii and Malai," and "The Kato Hayabusa Fighter Unit" were shown to Chinese pupils of primary grades and middle schools and university students as well as other interested audiences on various anniversaries of military events. In addition to this, an itinerant motion picture corps successfully exhibited such films in remote areas among the people of the lower strata as well as farmers who never had the opportunity of enjoying such forms of entertainment before.

From a very different standpoint, the Chinese producers also began to show increasing interest in Japanese pictures. Of course, the fact that Chinese movie circles hitherto seldom saw Japanese films does not necessarily mean that they had little or no interest in them. This fact is obviously evident if one glances through some of the motion picture magazines which were published in Shanghai before the outbreak of the China Affair. It is not an overstatement to say that these people had focussed their attention on developments in Japan's motion picture world with extreme interest and with a certain amount of hostility. And when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, these circles were actually able for the first time to see the very pictures they heard or read about.

Admire Japanese Technique

And since they discovered that the technical aspects of such films were farther advanced than they had imagined, they developed more than passing curiosity and a smattering of respect for Japanese motion pictures. It might have been the result of feeling that if the Chinese concentrated enough effort in the industry they could do as much or it may have been due to ties of blood but it certainly was not the cowering type of respect they evinced for the extravagant American productions.

The limited space allowed me does not permit me to talk only of the effect which our pictures have produced on Chinese films or producers. I am also anxious to touch on the intimacy of Chinese moviedom to our motion picture center which formed the basis of the joint Japanese-Chinese effort which was recently released under the title of "Signal Flare Over Shanghai."

Speaking of the close sentimental and spiritual bonds which exist between the two movie worlds, a good illustration is the manner in which the staff of the China Motion Picture Company reacted to the picture "The Life of Muhomatsu," directed curiously enough by Hiroshi Inagaki and starring Tsumasaburo Bando both of whom were connected with the making of the Sino-Japanese picture "Signal Flare Over Shanghai."

The scene of "The Life of Muhomatsu" skirts the years between the latter part of the Meiji and the beginning of the Taisho eras of the early 1900's, which is an unforgetable period in the lives of China's movie pioneers.

Festivals, country fairs, picnics and field meets, all with their homely backgrounds must have been the memorable experiences of all Asiatics alike. They certainly were of the Chinese and Japanese. The Chinese may have been of another race but they lived a life that was no less different from that which "Muhomatsu" passed through. It is probable that the intimacy between the two peoples will grow as instances of similarities in their respective lives are increasingly uncovered.

Although the Japanese and Chinese are distinct races, they are fundamentally brothers in customs and experiences. And the gap between them, if it exists at all, is not as wide as that between American motion pictures and their East Asian fans. And there is no time like the present to lay the foundation of lasting fondness and appreciation for Japanese motion pictures in China. The time for the motion picture industries of both countries to effect positive collaboration is now and not after the war when victory has been achieved.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ANTHEMS

Songs Reflect Character of British and American People

By NAOE MONMA

I

How aggressive and imperialistic both the United States and Britain are may be surmised by a study of their music.

An examination of their national anthems reveals unmistakably their domineering nature and spirit of aggression and exploitation. The English national anthem, like anthems of nations which have come to power through piracy, is non-assuming and at the same time majestic, unlike the French "Marseillaise" which is passionate and candid. In Germany, changing the words to "God save our leaders who bring victory to our fatherland," the song was made a national anthem. Also in Saxony the music became popular with the words, "God save Saxony."

Such national anthem which captures the fancy of one is also aggressive and imperialistic in ideology. The first verse prays for victory to its king; the second beseeches God to rout and scatter England's enemy. The sentiment is overbearing though on the surface it is clear, strong and calmly expressed unlike the passionate appeal of the French anthem. In form too the English anthem is symbolic of avarice and greed. It is not made up of 8 bars as is common with Western music, but is an irregular combination of 6 and 8 bars, quite English in style—desirous always of collecting and accumulating anything that enriches them.

Origin Not Clear

No one knows exactly when this anthem was first written but the general supposition regarding its origin shows distinctly the English trait. According to early tradition the composer of the words and music was Henry Kerry (1682?-1743). If Kerry were the real composer, one could excuse the clumsy bungling of the anthem, but there is no proof that he was the original composer. There is, however, evidence that his son either in 1796 or 1797 had demanded payment of the royalty, claiming that it was his father who had written the anthem.

According to this claim, Kerry was said to have composed it either in 1745 or in 1746. However, the son forgot an important fact, that his father had died in 1743. At present, it is even claimed that the original composer was a foreigner while others claim that the music is based on an old folk song. If it is a foreign composition then the English have shown their colors by stealing it; if traceable back to ancient times then they must have shown strong imperialistic tendencies from an early period.

The national anthem was first introduced to the British public in 1744 or 1745. England then under the House of Hanover had seized India, established colonies in America and imperialistically regarded herself as the greatest maritime power. Since the anthem became the national song during this period of aggressive colonial expansion, it is no wonder that it is so arrogantly petulant and imperialistic in content. If it were adopted in 1745, that was the memorable year when Charles Edward, ambitious aspirant to the throne of England, had defeated the army of George II, then King of England, on September 28. Perhaps such an anthem was necessary to heighten the war spirit of the royalists.

The history of England, as is seen in this instance, is a history of the strongest of the feudal families ruling the Empire. Charles Edward was finally defeated and had not gained full possession of the throne. The House of Hanover which he had attempted to overthrow was preceded by the Stuarts. Before that were the Tudors and the Yorks. In such wise, the crown of the Empire had changed hands from one house to the other, depending always on the power of the respective reigning families. Not only is this see-saw of fortune seen in the contest for the throne, but the English people themselves have conquered one another for the possession of the country. The first to cross into Britain and rule the country were the Iberians. Then came the Celts who ruled in turn. The Romans came next and for four centuries made the British Isles a part of the Roman Empire. The Normans then invaded the isles and conquering the Anglo-Saxons established the Norman dynasty. Thus, as the stronger racial group always ruled in England, the English naturally turned their eyes to the conquest of the world. Little wonder then that England had produced men whose chief ambition was to enlarge the British Empire.

(To Be Concluded)